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The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Greets Foreign Leaders

President Kim Il Sung exchanged New Year's cards and messages of greetings with the party and state leaders of various countries on the New Year 1980. (Introduced below is a partial list)

Expressing the firm belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and these countries would grow stronger and develop, President Kim Il Sung wished the party and state leaders and peoples of these countries greater success in their struggle.

President Kim Il Sung also sent messages of greetings to the party and state leaders on various occasions such as the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India, the first anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Iran, the 32nd anniversary of the independence of Sri Lanka, Gaafar Mohamed Nimeiri's reelection as President of the Sudan Socialist Union and the 65th birthday of the President of the Confederation of Switzerland.

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New Year Greetings

President Kim Il Sung received New Year's cards from

Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah Al-Mustain Billah Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri 'Ayatuddin Al-Mu' Adzam Shah, King of Malaysia;

J.R. Jayewardene, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka;

Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic;

Hassan Gouled Aptidon, President of the Republic of Djibouti;

Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar;

Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait;

Alhaji Shehu Shagari, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Chairman-Founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement and President of the Republic of Zaire;

Samora Moises Machel, Chairman of Frelimo and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and President of the Republic of Burundi;

Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development;

Carl Gustaf, King of Sweden; and Kristjan Eldjarn, President of the Republic of Iceland.

President Kim Il Sung sent New Year's cards to them.

His messages were also sent to:

Bhumibol Adulyadej, King of Thailand;

Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

Chadli Bendjedid, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria;

Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia;

Abdul Fattah Ismail, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;

Mohamed Abdelaziz, Secretary General of Polisario and President of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic;

Moussa Traore, General Secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Republic of Mali;

General El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta;

El Hadi Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon; and Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayyan, President of the United Arab Emirates.

India

President Kim Il Sung sent on Jan. 25 a message of greetings to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of the Republic of India, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

The message reads:

On the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India I warmly congratulate Your Excellency and the Government and people of the Republic of India.

Since the country's independence and proclamation of the Republic many changes and progress have been made in the life of the Indian people.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish Your Excellency and your people greater successes in work for the country's independent development and prosperity and express my conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples will further strengthen and develop in conformity with independence and principle of the non-aligned movement.

Sri Lanka

President Kim Il Sung sent on Feb. 3 a message to J.R. Jayewardene, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, greeting the 32nd anniversary of the independence of Sri Lanka.

The message reads:

On the 32nd anniversary of the independence of Sri Lanka I extend my warm congratulations to Your Excellency and, through you, to the government and people of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop through the common struggle for independence, sovereignty and non-alignment, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in work for the country's prosperity.

Sudan

President Kim Il Sung sent on Feb. 4 a message of greetings to Gaafar Mohammed Nimeiri upon the latter's reelection as president of the Sudan Socialist Union.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warm congratulations to you upon your reelection as president of the Sudan Socialist Union.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations established between the parties and peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to wish greater success to the Sudanese people in their struggle for the independent development of the country and to you in your responsible work.

Switzerland

President Kim Il Sung sent on Feb. 6 a message of greetings to Georges Andre Chevallaz, President of the Confederation of Switzerland, on the latter's 65th birthday.

The message reads:

I extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency on your 65th birthday and wish you good health and happiness.

President Kim Il Sung received a message (dated on Feb. 7) from Georges Andre Chevallaz, President of the Confederation of Switzerland, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 65th birthday.

The reply message reads:

I was deeply moved by your kind message of greetings sent on my 65th birthday.

Expressing deep thanks to you for it, I extend sincerest greetings to you.

Iranian Leader Khomeini

President Kim Il Sung sent on Feb. 10 a message of greetings to Ayatollah Imam Khomeini, Islamic leader of Iran, on the first anniversary of the victory of revolution in Iran and on the first presidential election successfully held recently in Iran.

The message reads:

I extend my warmest congratulations to Your Excellency and your people on the first anniversary of the victory of revolution in Iran and on the first presidential election successfully held recently in your country.

The recent presidential election successfully held for the first time in the history of the Iranian people clearly showed that the Iranian revolution continues to advance victoriously under your correct leadership despite of ceaseless intervention, subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists and internal reactionaries.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own success over the victory of the friendly Iranian people and always express their full support to and firm solidarity with your people in their just struggle for defending the country's sovereignty and national dignity and for building a new society.

I am convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of our two countries established through the struggle to realise the common cause of sovereignty, independence and non-alignment against imperialism will further strengthen and develop in the future.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you greater successes in the struggle for building prosperous and independent Iran as well as good health and happiness.

Second N.-S. Working-Level Contact Held

DPRK Proposes Pyongyang and Seoul as Venue for P.M. Talks

The second contact of working-level delegates was held at the Panmungak Pavilion, Panmunjom on Feb. 19 to arrange a premiers' meeting. (Right: the DPRK delegates)

PANMUNJOM, (KCNA)—The second contact of working-level delegates was held at the Panmungak Pavilion today to arrange a contact between the premiers of the north and the south.

Attending the contact on our side were senior delegate Hyon Jun Guk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Councillor of the Administration Council, and two other delegates.

At 10 sharp A.M. the delegates of our side met and exchanged greetings with the delegates of the south side entering the conference hall.

Senior delegate of our side Hyon Jun Guk spoke at the contact.

He said that the first contact had been very hopeful and inspiring in paving again the way of north-south dialogue. It, he noted, showed that, given open-hearted and sincere consultation between the two sides, the discussion of practical and procedural matters for arranging the contact between the premiers would be brought to a successful conclusion in a brief time.

The opening of Pyongyang-Seoul direct telephone links which had been severed for a long time is a proof letting us foresee a good result of the contact between us working-level delegates, he said.

At this second working-level contact, too, we should make a good success to give due confidence and hope to the whole nation and the world people who are watching us with great expectation, we think, he said. Expressing the opinion of our side on the questions raised in the first contact, he said:

There are a number of points of commonness and similarity in the proposals put forward by the two sides at the first contact.

As to the date of the premiers' contact, the two sides share the same view on fixing its definite date, depending on the progress of the contact of the working-level delegates, and, as to reporting, they have no objection to letting each side make reports as it sees fit and publish a joint report on the agreed points.

We think that there is no big difference between the two sides in the question of the suite either.

The suite proposed by our side at the previous contact consisted of four or five assistants of the level of minister and vice-minister of the Administration Council and department director, and technical and service personnel needed for having the premiers' contact alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Therefore, if the south side agreed to choosing Pyongyang and Seoul as the venue of the premiers' contact, the technical and service personnel could be properly adjusted through consultation and then there would be no essential difference in the problem of the suite, we think.

As to the form of the premiers' contact, if the proposal of the south side to have it in camera meant to allow both sides to publish reports separately about the content of the talks, though the news coverage at the conference room by the reporters would not be allowed, we have no objection to it either.

And there remain the questions of guaranteeing personal safety, procedure of travel and providing conveniences proposed by our side and the questions of the facilities of the conference room, insignia and minutes of the talks proposed by the south side. In our opinion there would be no particular problem in them, if the past practice is followed.

Pointing out that the south side hopes to have the premiers' contact in Geneva, Switzerland, a third country, contrary to our proposal to hold it alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul, he went on:

We think Pyongyang and Seoul are most suitable and convenient for the contact between the premiers of the north and the south.

There is no doubt that it is more natural and far better to have the contact in our own good land, receiving warm welcome from our compatriots, than having it abroad, we think.

As for the contact between the premiers of the two sides, it is neither a meeting requiring the mediation of a third nor an international meeting discussing world problems.

It is a contact between the premiers of the north and the south to discuss the internal affairs of our nation.

In view of this, too, it is not understandable to anyone for the premiers of the north and the south to consult problems of their country in an alien land, we think.

Moreover, important affairs of the nation concerning reunification cannot be solved through one or two contacts. So, it is absurd in all respects for such high-ranking persons as premiers to travel to a far-off country each time to have a contact.

For the premiers of the two sides to have contacts in a foreign country is abnormal either in view of the dignity of our nation and the expectation of our countrymen or in view of the nature and content of the contact, we think.

There is an experience and precedent that high-ranking personnel of the north and the south had talks in the past, traveling between Pyongyang and Seoul.

And, if the premiers of the two sides meet each other in a foreign country, it will bring disappointment to the fellow countrymen and will be unseemly in the eyes of foreigners; the world people will regard us as narrow-minded people.

Of course, we said in the letter to the premier of the south side that Pyongyang, Seoul or a third country were acceptable as the venue of the premiers' contact.

But the south side must have fully understood that this meant a third country might be envisaged as a possible place in an unavoidable case, and that it did not mean a third country was most appropriate.

In our opinion, we should choose the most convenient, most reasonable and best place to each other, defending the dignity of the nation.

If the premiers are to meet each other, they should do so, freely travelling their own country. Only then the mutual understanding and trust would be deepened and a good impression be given to the compatriots who eagerly await reunification.

From this stand, we once again propose to have the premiers' contact in Pyongyang and Seoul and hope that the south side, since it has responded to a contact with us, will deeply understand our proposal and agree to it.

Touching upon the agenda question, he said:

Considering that there is no need to define the agenda of premiers' contact at the contact of the working-level delegates, our side did not bring forward this question at the last contact. But, as the south side held that it should be made a principle that an agenda defined by the working-level delegates should be discussed at the premiers' contact, we are going to clarify our view on this:

As the contact between the premiers of the north and the south is not talks between representatives of two states but a meeting within divided nation, between brothers, we are of the opinion that there is no need to define in advance the questions to be discussed and limit the scope and contact of consultation.

The premiers' contact, as clearly noted in our letter, proceeds from the intention to see the premiers meet each other and exchange views without reserve on dialogue and reunification and all questions of common concern.

Therefore, we think at the premiers' contact the premiers themselves should consult and decide when they meet as to what questions are to be discussed at their contact.

The main task of us working-level delegates is to discuss questions of practical procedural matters arising in the arrangement of the premiers' contact, so that the premiers may meet as early as possible.

Therefore, we think, we should not drag on time and delay the contact between the premiers, arguing about questions which would be all favourably and easily solved when the premiers meet, but leave the agenda question to them and confine our discussion to practical procedural matters, both nominally and virtually.

Declaring that we are willing to solve all questions favorably, if they are helpful to the progress of the dialogue between the north and the south and the promotion of the reunification of the country, he expressed the hope that the south side will show full understanding of our opinions.

Who Wants Peace in Korea?

The United States, Japan and south Korea, in an attempt to exploit the situation on the Korean Peninsula and to perpetuate the division of Korea, are preparing for a new war in Korea.

The United States and south Korea have continued military exercises in south Korea since the beginning of this year, and are not only planning to intensify them but also reinforcing their armed forces in and around south Korea.

They started on Feb. 4 a large-scale military exercise called "Magex-80".

The south Korean army waged a 6-day military exercise called "unfailing victory," the largest of its kind ever since the founding of the south Korean army, which was staged near the Military Demarcation Line from Jan. 28.

The United States repeatedly violated the DPRK air space on several occasions in 1980, too, by flying high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance "SR-71" planes into air space over the eastern and western coastal waters.

Furthermore, the U.S.-south Korea Combined Forces Command announced on Feb. 14 that the United States and south Korea would conduct a large-scale 51-day joint military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit '80" from March 1 in south Korea, mobilizing not only U.S. forces stationed in south Korea but one infantry brigade from Hawaii, 7th Fleet units, including Navy and Marine amphibious ships and aircraft, and many Air Force tactical fighter units from the Pacific and the U.S. mainland.

In addition, Gen. John Wickham, commander of the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command, said on Feb. 13 at a dinner hosted by Kim Jong Pil, president of the Democratic Republican Party, that the "containment policy" had already been reemployed in Korea and the Middle East and emphasized that any attack against "the Republic of Korea" would be countered in equal terms with force.

On Jan. 14 U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown in talks with Japanese Prime Minister Ohira Masayoshi and Defense Minister Kubota Enji urged Japan to spend more money on defense so that Japan might increase its defense role in Asia.

A Japanese Defense Agency official said that it was legal that the Japan's Self-Defense Forces could conduct joint military exercises not only with the United States but also with any other countries, including south Korea.

This controversial remark came when Sasa Atsuyuki, agency counselor, said in reply to Opposition questions in the Lower House Budget Committee that the SDF could hold joint drills with the American military forces under the provisions of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and it was also legally permissible in accordance with the Defense Agency Establishment Law for the SDF to conduct joint maneuvers with south Korea or any other countries.

Indications are that the U.S., south Korean and Japanese authorities are putting up the signboard of "peace" or talking about a negotiated settlement of the Korean question, but, in reality, they intend to divide Korea as it is and that the United States in a bid to keep south Korea in her grip, aims at tightening its control on Japan.

These moves of the United States, south Korea and Japan aim at throwing cold water on the resumed N-S talks for reunification and at threatening the south Koreans who are demanding restoration of democracy to south Korea and the country's reunification.

KOREA FOCUS

Grain Weapon: S. Korean Case

In 1960 when the OPEC was formed and began its functions, the United States bitterly charged its member countries with using as a weapon oil vitally needed for industrial development. Since then, each oil price hike has received the severer protests from Washington. Yet, that country is using as a lethal weapon food essential to human life. At present, worldwide food consumption is annually 1,316 million tons, while a long-term projection by the FAO predicts that in 1985 food shortage in the developing countries would reach 85 million tons and rice shortage for 1980 is estimated at between 5 million and 10 million tons. A June, 1977 ACIA study paper revealed that of the world' population of 4 billion, at least 1 billion were starving or faced with mulnutrition. Grain output of the United States in GY 1978-79 topped 270 million tons, of which 10 million tons are in surplus. President Carter is making full use of the surplus food as a strategic weapon for political purposes.

On February 15 last, two American Congressmen denounced Japan's export of surplus rice as a government-subsidized inroad into the traditional rice market for the United States. They expressed what they termed "grave concern" over the export by Japan of 300,000 tons of rice to south Korea. The two U.S. officials reportedly warned that such act would invite retaliation from their country. Japan has been a food surplus country since the latter half of the sixties. As a means of dealing with surplus rice, Japan is planning to export 4.8 million tons in the next five years. As part of that project, Japan sold 250,000 tons to south Korea last year, which offended the two American Representatives.

American Congressmen exploited that issue to apply pressure to bear upon the Japanese government to buy surplus grain from the U.S. Despite the fact that it had also a huge amount of surplus rice, Japan had to agree to import of grain. According to The Dong-A Ilbo, May 2, 1979, a south Korean mission visited the United States to negotiate the purchase of 3,500,000 straw bags (500,000 tons) of rice. As a result, south Korea imported 550,000 tons of unpolished rice, 300,000 tons from the United States and 250,000 tons from Japan. This year, Seoul plans to buy 4 million straw bags of rice (approximately 570,000 tons) from abroad, The Dong-A Ilbo reported on December 30 last. A contract has already been signed to be supplied by the United States with 2,100,000 straw bags (some 300,000 tons) and a plan is to get the remaining 1,900,000 straw bags (270,000 tons) from Japan.

Given this fact, the latest criticism of Japan is unreasonable in view of the U.S.'s policy of free trade and at the same time it shows one aspect of the trade and economic frictions between the United States and Japan. Victims of such use of grain weapons are guiltless consumer countries. South Korea was once known as a major granary.

After WWII, the United States, seizing south Korea, helped destroy its economy. The United States had its war-expanded industry unable to find a market enough to consume its surplus products. Its agriculture was in a similar fix forced to cut back its output. Those surplus goods were provided to foreign countries in economic assistance, which were obliged, in exchange, to comply with the policy objectives of the United States—a political and military subjugation. South Korea has been flooded with American surplus products, industrial and agricultural, under the pretext of economic aid, which has resulted in the weakening of its economy.

To cite some examples. Many years ago, south Koreans used coal and hydroelectric power as energy. In post-WWII years, the U.S. forces in south Korea refused to pay for electricity supply from north Korea to force it to suspend power supply. Then, surplus U.S. petroleum was imported in huge quantities as a new energy source and homes compelled to use heating oil. Surplus farm products were introduced, sending the prices of local agricultural goods plummeting. American-made fertilizers were sold to the south Korean farmers at prices far higher than the international prices, boosting the cost of agricultural production. Consequently, the south Koreans gradually lost enthusiasm for farming, which in turn led to an annual decrease in agricultural production. In 1977, the number of people deserting the countryside was 476,000, and in 1978, the figure rose to 781,000.

Today, the south Koreans rely on imports for cabbage and peppers, essential ingredients of their traditional kimchi. As the things stand now, the south Korean market for American surplus farm products has to be opened. Since the American-approved conclusion of the south Korea-Japan treaty of 1965, Japanese economic concerns have staged extensive advances into south Korea, while Japan has been taking an increasing share of American assistance to Seoul. Under such conditions, how can the Americans say no to the Japanese export of rice to the south Korean market?

In moves reminiscent of the old Cold War, the Carter Administration has recently declared an embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union to tighten its containment. The aforesaid outcries by the two American Representatives against the Japanese export of rice can easily be written off as hysteric screams over the evident backfire of that new containment policy.

For Freedom and Liberation (5)

Talks with Women Guerillas (Gist)

— By KIM MYONG HWA —

Insult to Women : Insult To Whole Human Race

It was the summer of 1936 that the detachment I belonged to was active in a district of Fusung county. Along with several comrades and Comrade Kim Il Sung we were resting in the home of a young Chinese couple.

In the evening our host, who had been working outside, began bustling about in preparation of the meal in and out of the kitchen, drawing water and doing other chores.

But his wife just sat in a corner of the room, sewing pieces of worn clothing scattered all around her. At most, she would get up to open or shut the door, or walk across the courtyard with uncertain gait. She seldom went outside.

She was pale and walked with faltering steps, because her feet had been deformed by being bound in infancy.

It was not the first time we had seen women like her in that vast land of Northeast China. But looking at this Chinese woman that day, I felt great pity stirring again in my heart.

"How painful it must be! How she must have longed to run about like others!" I thought.

In this disabled figure I seemed to see the sad fate of all suffering women, fettered to old, evil, feudal customs. My heart contracted at the thought.

"What do you think of her condition?" asked the Comrade Commander, and went on: "What a contradictory and tragic thing it is."

His words only added to my painful thoughts. I did not know what to say.

In a calm voice, looking from one to the other of us, he went on, "She can't even move about freely. What freedom has she got? How can she find life joyful or worthwhile? But this is not to be seen as the miserable fate of a Chinese woman alone. Back in our homeland our mothers and sisters are also fettered to the Japanese imperialist yoke and the old, evil feudal customs, and suffering no less pain and humiliation, denied even their elementary rights.

"This is a shocking thing left over from the old society. An insult to the rights of women is an insult to the whole human race.

"Under the old social system it is impossible for the people to enjoy a happy life. To ensure that all people will enjoy happiness and women be liberated, it is necessary to build a new society and free women from the feudal yoke...."

Our Comrade Commander began to talk about the miserable lot of so many women of Korea, who, under the pressure of poverty, were sold for a petty sum and compelled to leave their homes, or sold as child brides or had to serve as maid slaves for the rich from early childhood, experiencing every form of maltreatment and humiliation.

Many things I remembered from childhood came flooding back to my mind. In the village where I had spent my girlhood, many survivals of feudalism had prevailed, and women had been deprived of even the right to go out of doors.

I had seen so many girls of my own and neighbouring villages who lived in dire poverty, denied even elementary human rights, sold off and leaving their homes in tears for unknown lands.

I could not restrain my burning hatred of the oppression of men of power, and the inhuman outrages of the exploiters, the cause of such distress.

Other comrades sitting about the room were also lost in deep thought.

Beautiful Moral Qualities Should Be Kept

I recalled my own bitter past. It seemed to be only yesterday that I had left my native village after the accursed Japanese imperialists had killed my husband and burnt down my house. Even then I dreamed, though vaguely, of my country's liberation and the new society where women could live in happiness.

But it was later, when I joined the guerillas unit and received training and education while fighting the enemy, that I gained a clear conception of the problem of the emancipation of women.

The Comrade Commander complimented us women guerillas for fighting so creditably all the time, and went on:

"...It is of course important for women to fight for their emancipation and rights. One of the aims of our present struggle lies precisely in woman's emancipation.

"But women should guard against the tendency to ignore the beautiful moral qualities that have been the characteristic of Korean women from olden times, putting too much stress on their own emancipation, rights and equality.

"As you know, though Chun Hyang was an ordinary woman of humble birth she stubbornly resisted the social evils of her day and remained chaste even when her life was threatened; Sim Chong threw herself into the turbulent sea, sacrificing herself, believing that by this means her blind father would regain his sight. Our women should preserve such lofty virtues, should be polite and keep themselves neat and trim. Women should be womanly. Polite, simple language and behaviour will ennoble you and lead people to respect and trust you.

"In this respect, too, you women guerillas must set a good example to the local folk...."

The Comrade Commander went on to talk to us about the beautiful moral qualities Korean women had possessed, women of the country which had been known from olden times as the "country of etiquette of the East." We found his story very fascinating. During a rest he went over from general remarks on the life of the women to a detailed account of the principles which must be observed by women guerillas in the life of the guerillas struggle.

I myself had worked for a long time both as a cook and a sewing member. He said that we cooks and sewing members should act always as gentle mothers to the combatants.

At times when our stocks of grain gave out, the cooks made gruel with edible grass and did their best to make it tasty. They took care too, always to serve meals on time. Even when no grain could be obtained for days on end, we cooks picked edible grasses and dug for roots at night for the next day's meals before we lay down to sleep.

Placing great value on the jobs done by us women guerillas, the Comrade Commander always made a great point of our being exact in our duties, and taught us how to give special attention to sanitation and to keeping ourselves neat and clean.

There was one woman guerilla whose hands had become badly chapped in the cold, and was ashamed to appear before other guerilla fighters at mealtime.

The Comrade Commander then called us together and spoke words of praise and comfort to us for our trying work in the rigorous cold. He went on to say in a gentle voice that we women guerillas had to take better care of ourselves. He said:

"...If you are very diligent, you can keep your hands from getting chapped. It is no small matter whether you keep your hands clean or not. It is a question of you making the guerillas meals cheerful affairs, which, in the long run, will have an effect on their morale.

"It is essential therefore that you first make yourselves ideologically fit for the task. You must not be careless about such things as mending your uniforms in good time, or washing your faces and combing your hair neatly in the morning. These things are routine, expressing the mental state of guerilla fighters.

"A neatly-dressed army always has good discipline and fights well...."

His words came right home to us. Even when there was no water and we were enduring many inconveniences, he got up early in the morning and washed his face with snow; he sternly bade the guerillas to have their hair cut and to shave regularly.

So we made it our rule to get up before dawn and wash our faces and hands with melted snow before setting about cooking, and after meals, we washed the tableware with melted snow, and polished it. We were using big bowls to cook meals, and the bottoms of the bowls would get black with smoke. If we left them even for one day without cleaning, they became very dirty.

But our bowls and tableware were kept shining and polished, for we never forgot to polish them with ashes after use. The cooking utensils and tableware were so clean that the comrades who carried them on their backs while on the march, would express their admiration by saying: "They are really so clean that the mere sight of them whets our appetite...."

From those days, our Commander Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to the life of us women guerillas. He pointed out that the women attracted the attention of people wherever we went, and made us carry spare dresses at all times, and whenever there were ointments, beauty creams or the like among the war booty, these things would be given without fail to the women guerillas.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

DPRK Dels. Tour Foreign Countries

Party and government delegations of the DPRK have been paying visits to various countries.

From the beginning of January to early this month, the countries thus visited include Iraq, Zaire, Iran and Poland and one delegation is now touring the GDR.

IRAQ

A party and government delegation headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, visited Iraq from January 7.

Talks were held on January 7 and 8 between the DPRK delegation and the delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and the government of Iraq.

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz arranged a banquet in honour of the DPRK delegation on the first day it arrived. The DPRK delegation visited several places in Iraq including a museum, a state-run textile and spinning company and an industrial exhibition.

ZAIRE

After concluding the trip of Iraq, it flew to Zaire on January 24.

On January 25, the DPRK and Zairese officials held talks in a friendly atmosphere.

A banquet in honour of the visiting Koreans was arranged by the Commissioner of State for Territorial Administration and Political Organization on January 26.

Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic of Zaire, on January 29 met the delegation. The head of the delegation conveyed to the Zairese President a personal letter and warm greetings of President Kim Il Sung.

While staying in Zaire the Koreans met respectively with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperative and the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Popular Revolutionary Movement and had talks with them.

The delegation returned home on February 2. It also paid visits to the Yemen Arab Republic and Socialist Ethiopia as a government delegation of the DPRK during its Iraq and Zaire trips.

IRAN

A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae visited Iran on January 9.

During its stay in Iran, a protocol on commodity delivery for 1980 between the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed in Tehran on January 14.

POLAND

On February 9, a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, visited Poland to attend the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

GDR

A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae left Pyongyang on February 12 for the German Democratic Republic to attend the Fifth Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Commission of the DPRK and the GDR.

Rodong Sinmun Greets Iranian Revolution Anniv.

PYONGYANG, Feb. 11 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (the organ of the CC of the WPK) today dedicates an editorial article titled "A Year of Victory and Advance" to the first anniversary of the victory of the Iranian Revolution.

The article says:

The victory of the revolution in Iran clearly proves a historic truth that those who exploit and oppress the popular masses cannot hold out long and the popular masses, once they rise in firm unity in a just struggle relieving in their strength, can smash any fascism and dictatorship and achieve brilliant victory without fail.

The victory of the revolution was a great event which ushered in a new era in the struggle of the Iranian people for building a free and independent, new Iran.

Referring in detail to the great achievements made by the Iranian people in the struggle for firmly defending the gains of the revolution and building an independent and prospering, new society with the joy of being masters of their own destiny and a new hope, the article continues:

Recently the presidential election, the first one in the history of the Iranian people, was successfully held. This showed that the Iranian revolution is continuously advancing with flying colors under the correct leadership of His Excellency Ayatollah Imam Khomeini, Islamic leader of Iran, despite the repeated interference and subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries.

The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is pursuing an independent external policy based on peace, neutrality and non-alignment.

The Iranian government and people, actively support the struggle of the people against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for liberation and independence and are developing friendly relations with the peoples of the Third World countries.

The article notes that the U.S. imperialists, frightened by the victory of the Iranian Revolution and its successful advance, are stepping up manoeuvres against the Iranian people. But they are filled with the determination to defend the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation at any cost and resolutely countering the threat and blackmail of the imperialists, the article says, and stresses:

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own success over the victory achieved by the Iranian people in advancing the revolution and express firm solidarity for their just cause.

The development and strengthening of friendly relations between Korea and Iran, both being Asian countries and member nations of the non-aligned movement, fully accords with the interests and demand of the peoples of the two countries and contributes to increasing the general might of the non-aligned movement.

The Korean people firmly believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future on the principle of sovereignty, independence and non-alignment.

In conclusion the article sincerely wishes the Iranian people new successes in their struggle for building an independent and prospering, new society.

Tehran citizens rejoicing at hearing the news about Shah's exodus from Iran on Jan. 16, last year
(From the Jan. 17, 1979 issue of Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun)

Korean People's Self-Determination

Having a reunified home state is the reassertion by the fifty million Koreans of their self-determination. As such it is a sacred undertaking for them. Self-determination is an inalienable right of a people as enshrined of international law. Disrespect for that right amounts to a serious breach of international law and practice.

It is consequently a source of major frictions and tension on the Korean Peninsula, which in turn is a leading factor in the deterioration of the security and peace of Northeast Asia.

CONCEPT, PAST AND PRESENT

Originally, self-determination meant the right of subjects of a state to choose their own government or form of government as set forth in the American Declaration of Independence of 1776 and the French Declaration of Rights of Man of 1793. Those documents provided justifications respectively for the American independence of Great Britain and the French Revolution.

In case of the United States, self-determination rationalized the use of force in winning independence, despite the fact that the Americans had deracinated the native inhabitants, namely, Indians, of the land for centuries, and set up their colonies there. The Independence War against Great Britain 1775-83 was called the American Revolution.

Currently, self-determination means the right of a people to set up its own nation-state and decide its own political status or form of government, without reference to the wishes of any other nation, and in particular without outside influence or interference. This idea was a foremost cause for which the last two world wars were fought and a prime factor in the political awakening of Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The concept was articulated in points 10 and 11 of the January 8, 1918 address of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, known as the Fourteen Points, which became the basis for the ending of the first world war. The Charter of the United Nations Organization, which determined the code of conduct for the world community after WWII, has specific references to the principle of self-determination in Article 1 and many other articles.

INT'L ACCORDS ON KOREA

In deference to the claim of the Korean people to self-determination, pre- and post-WWII agreements provided for the reestablishment of Korea as an independent and free state with territorial integrity secured. No part of those international accords justified the attempt to keep Korea divided and create "two Koreas."

Those agreements gave the signatories—the Soviet Union and the United States—the authority to disarm the Japanese troops in Korea and nothing more. No authority was granted to station a garrison on Korean soil. The UNO Charter strictly forbids the introduction into the world body any matter resulting from WWII settlements.

The Cairo Declaration—statement by the United States, China and the United Kingdom, December 1, 1943—is the first and most authoritative international agreement dealing with the future of Korea.

The declaration stated: "The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent."

In the July 28, 1945 Potsdam Declaration the United States, the United Kingdom, and China reaffirmed the pledges of the Cairo Declaration which the Soviet Union subscribed to on August 8 of the same year.

In compliance with the Cairo Declaration, the two countries reached what they called the Moscow Agreement on December 27, 1945.

The Moscow Agreement stipulated: "With a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea, there shall be set up a provisional Korean government which shall take all the necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people."

Those international agreements, however, were outrageously violated when the United States set up military government and then a separate government in Seoul, while bringing the matter before the world organization in contravention of its Charter. Had they had been faithfully observed by Washington, once a strong advocate of self-determination, the 35 years of the Korean tragedy could have been avoided with millions of people spared lives, and a unified sovereign Korea might have been prospering as a peace-loving state.

A consensus decision was adopted at the 28th UN General Assembly on November 21, 1973, which agreed that Korea is one country and that reunification was the desired agreement. The UN decision endorsed the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Communique as the sole legitimate guideline for the negotiated reunification of the divided country. That consensus was followed by another resolution approved by the world body in its 30th General Assembly session, calling for the reestablishment of Korea as an independent and reunified state and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from south Korea.

NORTH-SOUTH JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Self-determination is a mutually-agreeable principle for the settlement of the Korean reunification question. That principle is enshrined in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Communique. Both Pyongyang and Seoul remain still today committed to the fulfilment of that historic document in achieving the reunification of the country.

The joint statement set out the three principles of the reunification process: firstly, the reunification should be achieved by Koreans without interference by other powers; secondly, peaceful means should be used without appeal to war; and thirdly, political and ideological differences should not be allowed to forestall national unity. The statement also called for an end to military provocations and defamation aimed at each other.

The first principle is a full exercise by the Korean people of self-determination. In view of that principle, Americans and neighboring countries should respect the self-determination of the Korean nation and disengage from the Korean question.

It is senseless to insist that the Americans are not alien. It is a grave breach of that principle to allow the continuing American military presence in south Korea. It is scandalous as well to call for "cross recognition" or "simultaneous UN entry" for Seoul and Pyongyang.

Most important, their history of several thousand years as a viable unified nation with unparalleled ethnological homogeneity makes the Korean people fully capable of applying self-determination in their own affairs. They feel they should be left to themselves.

DPRK As I Saw (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

RECREATION FACILITIES

We climbed Mt. Kumgang and went to Wonsan resorts, both famous in the country for their beauty.

We climbed Chomsongdae Peak on Mt. Kumgang, which is associated with a legend about the fairies who descended there from heaven in olden times. The peak was surrounded by many strange-shaped rocks. We also visited the Kuryong Falls and Sampaldam Pond, which are situated in the areas abounding in many other falls and ponds. On an island, a little away from Mt. Kumgang, we enjoyed boating.

All the places we visited were very beautiful and were well conserved. Particularly impressive was a long stone-paved road leading to the top of the mountain from its foot. The road which must have taken hard working people a long period of time to complete, looked like a natural road. Near the foot of the mountain stood many hot-spring hotels for mountain climbers. We also founded near our hotel several resthomes to enable people to enjoy their vacations.

All working people can take paid vacations every year. Office workers have 15-to-20-day vacations a year, and other workers 30 days. The state pays traveling expenses and lodging expenses for all workers who spend their holidays in such places.

There was no other government in the long history of our country, that provided paid vacations for the working people, building fine resthomes for them and paying expenses for their vacations, from traveling to lodging expenses.

There were also juvenile corps' resthomes which were built for children and students who made excursion trips and enjoy vacations. Besides, night resthomes and weekly resthomes were ready for workers who wanted to rest or have dinner after work. Of course, they could stay over there and also use cultural and recreation facilities.

Wonsan seashore resorts were well arranged. The sand beach was fringed with wildrose plants and there was a big playground behind the beach. In the playground there were an artificial pond, low hills and rivulets. Big Korean-style pavilions stood in several places on the playground.

Parks were found everywhere we went. Maybe there are parks in many places in all provinces throughout the country. The hotel where we stayed also stood near a big park on the both sides of the Taedong River. The water of the river was clear and many fishermen were enjoying fishing. Carp was easily caught there.

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS

People work 5 days a week, 8 hours a day. Lunch time is from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and people finish their work at 8 p.m. After having lunch, workers take a nap. The reason for such a long lunch time is to enable workers to relax by taking a nap. Manual workers' lunch time is about one hour, but they can go home earlier than others. Working mothers who have three or more children, are paid eight hours' wage for working six hours, and, besides, women are guaranteed a 77-day maternity leave before and after child birth.

The average office workers' salary was about 100 won. It is hard to gauge people's living standard only in terms of salaries. Because, the state provides the people, free of charge, with rice and children's clothes, and a free medicare and a free-education system are completely enforced throughout the country. Moreover, the prices of daily necessities and costs for living were very low — a houserent for a month was 3 chon, a pair of children's pajamas sold for 2 won 80 chon and a blouse for 3-year olds 80 chon. (One won approximates 60 cents, 1 won equals 100 chon).

Since almost all the apartment houses were built just after the Korean War, (1950-1953), their facilities were a little bit older than those in newly-built buildings. Each building had a public kimchi (Korean pickles) making room and a soysauce keeping room in the basement.

In Pyongyang, some one-storeyed houses remained, but about 90 per cent of all the residents lived in apartment houses. Playgrounds were made near apartment houses for children. Almost all farmers' houses were tile-roofed, one-storeyed ones which seemed to be of the same size as the houses of south Korean farmers.

Men mainly wore suits and women chogori (Korean clothes) in bright colors. Guides always wore chogori throughout the seasons, I heard. There were no foreign-made clothes, cosmetics or shoes.

On Sundays, parks and resorts were crowded with people.

We concluded our visit by going to a cooperative farm and the Kumsong Tractor Factory. The cooperative farm had its own nursery and kindergarten, an agricultural research center, an exhibition hall showing how President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance at Chongsanri. We visited one farmer's private home.

We went to the tractor factory during working hours. Every machine in the factory was automated. Workers just pushed buttons to control these machines. I felt proud, knowing that all machines there were domestically produced.

(To be continued)

—Industrial Establishments—

Sungri Automobile Combine

The DPRK's main means of transportation is railways but automobile transport has been also playing an important role in transportation, showing increased amounts of cargoes carried by automobiles. Besides, since the task of mechanization of farms was carried out in the country, many automobiles have been sent to farms together with tractors.

The automobile production of the DPRK has increased year after year. During the first Seven-Year Plan period (1961-1970), the country's capacity of automobile grew 3.2 times against 1960 and in the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1975) 2.4 times against the previous economic plan.

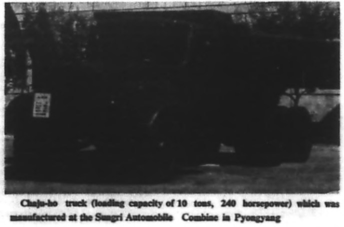
In the urban area of Pyongyang, there is the Sungri Automobile Combine, the nation's important automobile production base. The combine succeeded in producing its first automobile 5 years after the Korean War. From then on, it manufactured trolley buses named Chollima-ho (45km/h, with 85 seats) in June, 1961, and in October the same year, it turned out the Chollima 911-type automobile. In February, 1963, it completed a metal processing machine which was three times more efficient than the one used before, and in April that year the combine was equipped with a mass-production system of engines and other car accessories.

In January, 1964, it produced two new-type trolley bus models and a 90-horsepower bus. The workers also built a 8,000-square-meter trolley bus assembling factory, and manufactured in May next year a large-size trolley bus No. 11 and in May, 1966, medium-size buses for juveniles were completed by them.

After the 5th Congress of the party held in 1970, the workers of the combine completely automated the facilities and production equipment for the output of Chaju-ho trucks in only 45 days, to increase its production capacity. Thanks to the automated machines, the production of Chaju-ho rose 6-fold and the workers fulfilled their three-year tasks of the Six-Year Plan in only two years. The tasks of the Six-Year Plan were fulfilled in the early half of 1973.

During seven years since then, the combine has grew into a modern automobile combine which turns out various kinds of automobiles, playing the key role in automobile production of the country.

(To be continued)



Chaju-ho truck (loading capacity of 10 tons, 240 horsepower) which was manufactured at the Sungri Automobile Combine in Pyongyang

U.S., S. Korea To Stage Ever Largest 51-Day War Game

The U.S. and south Korea will conduct a large-scale 51-day joint war game codenamed "Team Spirit '80" from March 1 in and around south Korea, the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command announced on February 14.

The exercise, a command spokesman said, will involve army, navy, air force and marine units of the U.S. and south Korea.

The exercise to be conducted on the largest scale since the Korean ceasefire will also involve about 154,000 U.S. and south Korean servicemen (54,000 Americans from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific areas and 100,000 south Korean troops).

In addition to the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea, the U.S. will dispatch one infantry brigade from Hawaii, 7th Fleet units, and air force fighter units from the Pacific area and Marine units from Okinawa for the exercise, the spokesman said.

According to the Combined Forces Command source, the purpose of the exercise is to practise deployment reception and deployment of U.S. and south Korean forces in case of a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

The military source said a massive field war game will be conducted for 12 days in March.

In the view of its scale, period and timing, the aim of the "Team Spirit '80" to be staged for the fifth time as a link in a chain of annual "Team Spirit" war games is aggressive in nature.

The scale of troops to participate in it is the largest in comparison with the 140,000 U.S. and south Korean troops in 1979 and the 100,000 in 1978. The training period is also the longest, 51 days, as compared with 17 days last year and 11 days in 1978.

It is also noteworthy that the exercise will be staged when a favourable climate is being created on the Korean Peninsula for a north-south contact and dialogue for a peaceful reintegration of the divided country.

Last year when a similar contact between liaison representatives of the north and south for a reunification dialogue was held, the south Koreans, jointly with the United States, carried out an unprecedentedly large-scale joint war game dubbed "Team Spirit '79". This act could not but be interpreted as pouring cold water on the climate for dialogue and thus the new possibility of dialogue was nipped in the bud.

Whenever a favourable atmosphere was created between the divided parts of the Korean Peninsula for reintegration and a bright prospect was obtained for a reunification dialogue, the U.S. and south Korea laid obstacles to them by staging massive joint military maneuvers and thus generating tension in Korea.

"Magex-80"

At the outset of the 1980's, the U.S. conducted the extensive military maneuver codenamed "Magex-80" in south Korea. The exercise involved some 4,000 marines from the 3rd U.S. Marine Division in Okinawa together with their air-wing from Japan's Iwakuni base. The military exercise command was located in Unchon, Kyonggi Province, 15 kilometers from the truce line.

The training was a combined arms exercise featuring artillery and air support in coordination with attacking marine infantrymen. The exercise also included the training of the marines in cold weather.

The participating American troops included sophisticated A4M close air support aircraft, F4S fighter-bombers, KC 130 refueling aircraft, and E8A training aircraft (for air support), and 105mm, 155mm and 8-inch howitzers (for artillery support). The air bases at Osan, Suwon, Taegu and Kwanju were used as launching bases. (The Chosun Ilbo, February 2)

According to a public affairs officer of the 3rd U.S. Marine Amphibious Brigade, the major objectives of the "Magex-80" was:

Firstly, to operate in marine aircraft task force environment because the marines operate not just on the ground but in the air;

Secondly, to enhance supporting arms and coordination;

Thirdly, to get the U.S. forces used to military training in cold weather. (The Korea Herald, February 8)

As is generally known, the original task of the U.S. Marines is to deliver a powerful attack first against an enemy through massive landing operations and air support. And the marines are a crack force equipped with latest-type combat material and lethal weapons in the current military exercises.

However, at that time, they carried out the war game in the snow-covered steep mountainous areas near the front line. For five days from February 4, or in the last stage of the exercise, U.S. infantrymen were forced to continue training in mountainous areas at a temperature of 7-10 degrees centigrade below zero without being permitted to warm themselves by building a fire. (The Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun, February 8)

The U.S. military authorities said that the exercise was not aimed at any particular areas such as cold areas in Afghanistan or Iran while they admitted the U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa staged massive military maneuvers in cold areas north of Seoul in 1978 and 1979, as well as landing operations and guerrilla operations.

Whatever statements the U.S. military authorities may make, in view of the composition and size of participating armed forces and of the purpose and timing of the exercise, the "Magex-80" was aimed entirely at attacking the mountainous and cold northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and threatening the Korean people who are pinning hopes on an earlier solution of the divided country's reintegration question, and straining tension on the Korean Peninsula.

"Unfailing Victory"

Together with the "Magex-80", the south Koreans staged a large-scale military maneuver for six days from January 28 along the Military Demarcation Line. The exercise called "Unfailing Victory" was the largest since the inauguration of the south Korean army in August, 1948. It involved 15,000 soldiers, nearly 100 tanks and armored tanks and 300 heavy weapons, as well as 70 fighter planes.

The "unfailing victory" exercise was carried out in the west areas of the front line on the supposition that an "enemy" having illegally invaded the south is strenuously resisting the attacks by the south. (The Dong-A Ilbo, February 4, 1980)

According to the south Korean army authorities, the exercise was aimed at improving the capabilities of air-ground joint operation as well as control and operational capability of infantry divisions and testing the efficiency of defense industry.

As for the timing of the exercise, the February 3 issue of daily Dong-A Ilbo, in its editorial said that the exercise is well-timed as the danger of "southward invasion from the north" still remains after the October 26 incident.

On February 11 when the exercise reached its climax, "president" Choe Gyu Ha and the "government ministers" inspected the war game.

Thus, the so-called "unfailing victory" war game clearly illustrated the real intention of the south Korean authorities to pour cold water on a north-south dialogue to sabotage it.

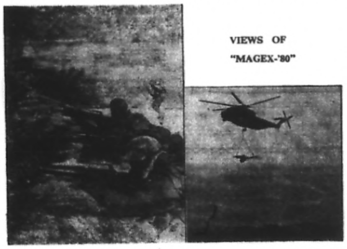
These dangerous moves between Washington and Seoul were revealed when U.S. Defense Secretary Brown declared on January 30 in the "annual report" on the military posture of the U.S. for FY 1981 that the U.S. administration will shortly deploy a squadron of A10 close support aircraft in south Korea and further improve the firepower of the U.S. forces there.

Basing himself on fictitious and groundless rumors about DPRK's arms buildup, the secretary also said that the Carter administration will maintain a strong military presence on the Korean Peninsula, recalling Carter's earlier decision that any further withdrawal of American combat troops from south Korea will be kept in abeyance until 1981.

These U.S. acts heightening tension and obstructing dialogue by creating a war atmosphere each time a contact between the north and south was arranged, will in no way hold in check the reintegration of the divided Korea.

The U.S. says that it wants dialogue between the north and the south and desires "peace" in Korea and a "peaceful solution" of the Korean question. But its acts do not accord with its announcements.

The threat of aggression on the Korean Peninsula comes from the south where the U.S. is reinforcing its military forces, deploying nuclear weapons and repeatedly staging provocative military exercises.



VIEWS OF "MAGEX-'80"

Chronology

The following is a chronological table of annual U.S.-south Korea combined war game "Team Spirit" initiated in 1976:

☆ ☆

"Team Spirit", Mar. 1—Apr. 7, 1977:

The "Team Spirit" was conducted in the East Sea of Korea, and in the sea near Pohan, North Kyongsang Province in south Korea with the mobilization of scores of Okinawa-based F-4E fighter bombers and most of the fighters at the U.S. base at Iwakuni, Japan and the U.S.7th Fleet aircraft carrier Midway from the Yokosuka Port.

The exercise was a coordinated one including "landing operations", "bombing exercise" and "long-range transport air operations."

"Team Spirit '78", Mar. 7—Mar. 18, 1978:

The 11-day war game codenamed "Team Spirit '78", which was the largest of the kind in scale after the Korean ceasefire involved 107,000 American and south Korean troops (65,000 south Korean and 20,000 U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and 22,000 American combat personnel brought from the U.S. and the Pacifc theater).

"Team Spirit '79", Mar. 1—Mar. 18, 1979:

The largest-scale U.S.-south Korea combined war game was staged in the areas south of the Demilitalized Zone (DMZ). It involved about 40,000 American troops, both from south Korea and the U.S. mainland, and 100,000 south Korean troops, and was staged for 17 days

The participating American troops included the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii, one battallion of Lance surface-to-surface missiles, capable of carrying nuclear warheads or neutron warheads from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, vessels from the U.S. 7th Fleet, Marines from Okinawa and swing-wing F-111 fighter bombers.

EDITORIAL

'Team Spirit '80' vs Reunification Talks

The United States is reportedly planning "Team Spirit '80," the largest military exercise ever held in south Korea, from March 1 to April 20, involving air forces, navies and land forces of its own and south Korea.

The troops to be committed to the planned war game include 54,000 GI's and 100,000 south Korean soldiers, 150,000 men in all, far larger in scale than last year's "Team Spirit '79."

An annual drill since 1976, the latest exercise has far-reaching political and strategic implications in view of the current international situation.

The timing of the maneuver coincides with the resumption of north-south reunification talks.

In February last year when north-south reunification talks were resumed at its initiative, the DPRK proposed that the two sides should refrain from defaming each other and from taking military action against each other as a step toward warming the climate for dialogue. This proposal met a categorical refusal from the Americans and the south Koreans. The resumed north-south talks were led to a deadlock, the responsibility for which rested entirely with them.

With Pak Jung Hi slain, the situation in south Korea is undergoing some change. In new circumstances, north-south contacts were resumed on February 6 as part of multilateral talks. As such, a Premiers Meeting is expected to materialize for the discussion of the reunification question, attracting international attention.

The division of Korea is any longer intolerable for the Korean people and must be ended without loss of time as its continuation seriously compromises the peace and security of the world.

Notwithstanding this urgency of the reunification issue, the south Korean authorities are sounding alarms against the groundless "threat from the north." They are frantically reinforcing their armed forces, adding new weapons and conducting a series of war games, for a military confrontation between north and south. While agreeing to engage in reunification talks with the northerners, the southerners unhesitatingly brand the former's serious and sincere commitment to reunification as "misleading and deceptive." Such behaviour is highly deplorable.

On the other hand, after the death of the strongman, the United States rapidly deployed air force and naval units to south Korea under the pretext of preventing any external attempt to exploit confusion there. In November last, a U.S.-south Korea joint war game was conducted and in January and February this year "Magex-80" carried out, while the south Koreans launched what they termed the largest-scale ground army exercise since its formation.

As a followup of such war games, "Team Spirit '80" is being undertaken in total defiance of the growing climate for north-south reunification talks.

The planned war game is extremely aggressive and dangerous when it views the DPRK as a hypothetical enemy No. 1 and is intended to test and improve the combat capability of the Americans and the south Koreans in a preemptive attack on the DPRK.

After visiting Seoul at the end of June last, President Carter announced the indefinite freeze of the planned withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea and promised to provide Seoul with large quantities of armaments in military assistance. In October military chief Brown went to Seoul and stressed the security of south Korea as crucial to the peace and security of Northeast Asia. Those remarks of the Americans spotlight the determination of Washington to continue to use south Korea as an aggressive base against Asia.

Such policy conduct of the United States poses a grave threat to the peace and security of Asia and stands in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

In compliance with such policy needs, a trilateral military alliance is shaping up as a foundation of the Asian policy of the United States as it is composed of the U.S.-south Korean alliance, the Japan-south Korea alliance and the U.S.-Japan alliance. In the June, 1979 summit of the United States and Japan, the Americans advanced a concept of the framework for a new regional security in which south Korea would assume a key role. In August, the same year, the then Japanese defense chief Yamashita reaffirmed the new regional security framework as needed.

President Carter in his State of the Union Address this year declared: "I am determined that the United States will remain the strongest of all nations." It was a return to the old policy of strength. While boosting military expenditures by a large margin, Carter is urging allies to increase defense spending and comply with the strategic needs of the United States. A new Cold War is emerging. We cannot permit the Korean division, a byproduct of the past Cold War, to be exploited again for a new Cold War.

Against this backdrop, a negotiated settlement of the Korean reunification question is assuming more urgency, prompting the Pyongyang side to offer new peace overtures to the Seoul side only for the aim of achieving intra-Korean unity.

It is consequently untenable to launch a new military exercise at a time when the north-south reunification talks are being resumed. The absence of enthusiasm on the part of the Seoul side for progress in such talks is due to the policy needs of the Americans and to their instructions.

"Team Spirit '80" must be cancelled in deference to the commitment of the Korean people for the negotiated settlement.

U.S. Military Policy to Korea

It is important to identify the military policy of the United States to the Korean Peninsula in isolating the obstacles to the negotiated settlement of the Korean reunification question. Some experts mistakenly stress the economic factor or American concern with the liberalization of south Korea.

PART OF ANTI-RUSSIAN, ANTI-JAPANESE POLICY

As President Kim Il Sung stated, "They (the Americans) want south Korea as a military base to contain the Soviet Union...and tighten their control of Japan." Military considerations are foremost in the Korean policy of the United States.

South Korea is the only Asian continental area available to the United States forces since military facilities in Indochina were lost for good. Other available bases are all located on a chain of islands dotted in the Pacific Ocean, including the Islands of Japan with Okinawa, Guam and Hawaii. The island strategy needs a beachhead on the Asian Continent near the Soviet Union and Japan.

From this geopolitical standpoint, south Korea figures critical in the American strategy as an advance base, staging base and logistics base. The Americans view the linkage of south Korea and Japan as an effective blockade of the movement of Russian air force and naval units into the Pacific region in times of contingency.

With Peking wed to Washington, the Americans believe that their military forces in south Korea can be safely preoccupied with the Russians. The port of Chinhae on the southern coast is being considered along with the port of Pusan as key home bases for the 7th Fleet.

South Korea with no significant anti-American sentiments proves an ideal area where the Americans can conduct all types of war games without facing public protests and demonstrations. Some 700,000 strong regulars and some 2,000-strong reservists are locally available while the Americans are manning sophisticated war machines.

South Korea is important in the American policy objective to keep Japan under control. With south Korea lost, the keeping of Japan in that status could become extremely hard. The military presence in south Korea serves as a visible reminder of American power to the Japanese who have a deep awareness of their historical and cultural ties with the Asian peoples and of their potential economic advantage in promoted relations with them.

It is an American aim to keep Japan separated from the other Asian countries as a semi-Western state or a local leading power under U.S. control. A reunified Korea and American withdrawal from south Korea, Washington theorizes, would revive the long-suppressed anti-U.S. sentiments and subsequently the Asian identity among the Japanese people, which would lead to a national campaign against the American bases in the islands. The worst scenario for them is the prospect that Japan would emerge divorced from the American economic, political and military interests and join the anti-American forces. For them, this scenario would prove a fatal blow to the American-led capitalist world

Potential oil deposits in the Korean continental shelf is shaking up as a target to be coveted for by the Americans that feel an urgent need to secure future oil reserves in other places than Middle East.

"TWO-KOREA" POLICY

The aforesaid military considerations are behind the "two-Korea" policy: namely, to make south Korea's secession from the Korean nation fait accompli and international recognized.

To this end, the Americans must prevent any north-south Korean talks from leading to reunification but direct them to lead to the recognition of the division of the Korean Peninsula and the coexistance of Pyongyang and Seoul as two separate states. Herein lies one of the major purposes of American military forces in south Korea. It is to warn that Pyongyang would face a "devastating American military attack" if it remained committed to the one-Korea formula and at least to displease Pyongyang to the point of giving up any reunification bid.

For international consumption, the American military presence is to depict Pyongyang as intent on striking south Korea and thereby as a threat to the peace and security of Northeast Asia. A net result from such propaganda, the Americans expect, would be a worldwide recognition of American military presence as a guardian of peace and security of the region, an effective instrument whereby to conceal the anti-reunification, anti-Russian and anti-Japanese policy aims of the United States and the true nature of American presence as a source of tensions and a base for aggression on other parts of Asia.

By so doing, the Americans expect also to hide the fact that the south Korean people are discouraged at gunpoint from demanding democracy and reunification. The American military presence emboldens the ruling quarters to perpetuate themselves in power and sacrifice the democratic freedoms and human rights of the people and stifle the public aspirations for a reunified Korea.

A misleading impression has been taken by the south Koreans that American military presence is the guardian of their democratic rights, freedoms and human rights and in particular their national security. This distortion of facts is a main factor in the public perception of the Americans as "saviour" or "benefactor" who have foods to dole out.

The military presence in south Korea is a military guarantee of American and other West European economic stakes in that part, including Japanese interests. Given such military protection, foreign monopoly capitalists are safely exploiting the south Korean people and plundering the natural resources without impugnment.

EVENTUAL COLLAPSE

All indications are that the American military policy to Korea is showing signs of eventual disaster.

Firstly, the American-created image of Pyongyang as a trouble-maker is being fast discounted as unfounded in many quarters of the world community. Even The New York Times and Newsweek now deny that Pyongyang and President Kim Il Sung have any plan to move south. They portray President Kim Il Sung as "rational."

State Department officials have been forced to confess that they have failed to detect any sign of the preparations in the northern half for an assault on south Korea. Gen. Wickham, embarrassed at the lack of any sign of such move, had to become bold enough to call that absence "a dangerous sign."

The international prestige of the DPRK is on the steady rise. Except for the United States, most of the countries of the world have diplomatic or economic or cultural relations with the DPRK, not to mention Third-World countries.

Despite the many years of anti-communist propaganda, the south Korean people remain eager for reunification with their fellow countrymen in the northern half. They also demand the immediate restoration of democratic order.

A growing awareness of the role of American military presence in obstructing democracy and reunification is generating anti-American sentiments which are bound to explode in due course of time as they did in Iran, Nicaragua and in other parts of the world. Masan and Pusan incidents are a strong indication of that eventuality.

Brief News From S. Korean Dailies

Tourist Arrivals Sharply Decreasing Since Year-End

The number of foreign visitors to our country is decreasing sharply since the end of last year, causing a steep drop in earnings of tourist industry. Each tourist is spending less than before.

The tourist arrivals totaled 1,126,096 in 1979, up 4.7% from 1,079,396 (the December number is based on an estimate), while the foreign currency earnings from them in 1979 amounted to $329 million, a drop of $70 million from $408,100,000 in 1978.

According to a survey by the Korea National Tourism Corporation of 4,410 foreign tourists last year, the average stay in 1978 was 6.3 days but the figure fell to 5.5 days last year. By purpose, the average number of days break down (parenthesis means the number in 1978): 3.6 days (4.2 days for sightseeing, 7.6 days (8.3 days) for business, 7.7 days (9.6 days) for private visit and 13.1 days (9.2 days) for government business which account for 8% of the total tourist arrivals.

By district visited, Seoul and its vicinity were visited by 77.4% and Pusan 33.7%, suggesting an overwhelming majority of foreigners visiting the two cities alone, while 19.5% went to Kyongju, 9.4% to Cheju Island, 3.2% to Mt. Solak, 3.5% to Puyo and Kongju district, 2.6% to Hanryosudo and 13.9% to the other parts.

By souvenir bought, ginseng comprised 35.1%, gems 31.7%, fabrics 18.6%, clothing 21.8%, showing that foreigners purchased only a few items and ignored other local products.

The foreign tourists spent an average $329 each in 1976, $389 in 1977, $378 in 1978 and $292 in 1979, down 23% from the 1978 level.

In an alarming development, hotels in and near Hotel, including first-class hotels in the heart of the capital, have more than 50% of their rooms vacant since the beginning of the new year. (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, February 2, 1980)

KAL Reducing Its Passenger Flights by Large Margin

It was learned that the Korea Airlines is planning a large cut in its international and domestic passenger flights in face of stunning hikes in petroleum products and shortages of gasoline. According to statements made on February 1 by KAL officials, a large cutback in flights seems unavoidable mainly because of the average 60% rise in oil products, the resulting increase in flight cost, a sharp drop in the number of passengers and in the amount of cargos attributed to the stagnant economy.

A decision has been made to reduce flights to and from Japan by 20 flights during February and cancel an unspecified number of flights on the Pacific routes depending on the number of reservations. It is also planned to reduce the number of flights between Seoul and Cheju and between Seoul and Pusan to one per day.

In January, KAL cancelled 27 flights to and from Japan and 4 trans-Pacific flights, reduced the daily 13 flights between Seoul and Cheju to 10, the daily one flight between Seoul and Taegu and between Seoul and Ryosu to 4 flights a week and the daily 1 flight between Seoul and Sokcho to 3 a week.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, February 2, 1980)

Oil Leak from Tanker Damages Oyster and Short-Necked Cram Farms

At 2 AM on February 2, a 200-ton oil tanker (Capt. Che Jong Sok) ran around 200 off Wonsu-dong, Changhang-up, Sochon county, South Chungchong Province, leaking about 10,000 litres of heavy oil. The ship was heeling to 35 degrees, posing a serious pollution threat to nearby oyster and shortnecked cram farms. The ship was, carrying 350,000 litres of heavy oil from Ryosu on its way to Gunsan.

A total of 11 crew members were safely lifted out of the stranded ship to Gunsan.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, February 5, 1980)

Last Year, Internal Tax Revenues 105.8 Billion Won More Than Planned, Income Taxes 600 Billion Won More Corporation Taxes 2% Less Than Expected

In 1979 revenues from internal taxes totalled 3,035 billion won, 3.6% more than the target figure, it was learned on February 4.

According to data submitted to the National Assembly by the Office of Tax Administration on February 4, due to a drop in corporation tax revenues, direct taxes failed to reach the target, but revenues from indirect taxes like valued-added taxes and special consumption taxes grew, bringing the combined internal tax revenues to 103.6% of the planned level, namely a surplus of 105.8 billion won.

By item, income tax revenues showed an increase of 1.6% above the target, 613.3 billion won in all, corporation taxes were 2.2% less than the planned level, and inheritance taxes, too, were short of the target. All the indirect tax revenues collected thus were 99.7% of the plan.

Value-added tax revenues showed an surplus of 8.2%, 1,089.2 billion won all told and special consumption taxes and other indirect taxes were collected 6.9% more than planned, thereby contributing to the surplus revenues from internal taxes.

Revenues from stamp duties and leftovers from the previous year were less than the planned figure and revenues from defense taxes were 99% of the target figure.

In the first half of last year, a total of 914,000 persons reported on their value-added taxes, including 723,000 qualified for preferential treatment. They paid a total of 492.5 billion won of value-added taxes. Of the figure, judicial persons represented 73.2% or 300.6 billion won, individuals 19.2% or 94.5 billion won, and those with reduced rates 7.6 % or 37.4 billion won. (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, February 5, 1980)

Old People Left with Farming

The continuing migration from the rural areas to cities has reduced the farming population to less than 30% of the whole population, with old people in charge of agriculture.

According to an estimate released on February 8 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the farming population stood at 10,883,000 as of the end of last year, or 28.9% of the nation's population of 37,605,000, a dicrease of 2.2% or 644,000 from the 1978 share of 31.1%.

The per-family members averaged 5.03, compared with the previous year's figure of 5.18, while the national average was 4.99.

The farming households totalled 2,162,000, 28.7% of the nation's total of 7,530,000, down 2% or 62,000 from the previous year's 2,224,000. (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, February 10, 1980)

Wages: 5% of Cost

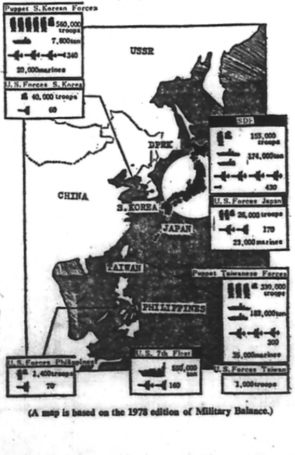
Last year, the price-regulation authorities predicted the consumer price index would increase by 21.2% but the consumer organization concerned monitored the trend and revealed that the prices of daily necessities increased between 10% and 77.7%, with the Engel's Coefficient rising to 50% from 40%.

For the past 20 years, we, the working people, have made absolete contribution to the growth of GNP, resulting in per-capita GNP of $1,624 and exports of $15 billion last year.

Generally speaking, in our country wages account for a mere 5% of the entire production cost.

(*The Choson Ilbo*, February 1, 1980)

American Mil. Deployment around Korea



(A map is based on the 1978 edition of Military Balance.)

S.Korean Economy in Cartoons

The south Korean economy is getting worse. A depression wave swept. Industrial production has steadily declined.

Enterprises are closing down in succession. As of Dec. 14 last year 800 or more enterprises went bankrupt or were on the verge of bankruptcy in Seoul.

By the end of July last year, about 1,697 of minor enterprises suspended operation or went bankrupt and 8,198 curtailed operation.

On Jan. 12, this year, the south Korean authorities made public a decision to devaluate won, which was pegged down from 484 won, to 580 won to the U.S. dollars.

According to south Korean economic planning board, the measure to devaluate won aimed at: to improve south Korea's balance of international payments; to reactivate exports; to restrain inflation and secure fund sources by absorbing capital.

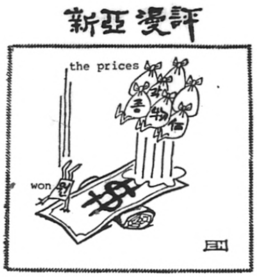
However, contrary to the intention of the authorities, the measure increased financial difficulty of the enterprises depending on foreign capital and added difficulties to the people's living.

According to the Jan. 13 issue of Choson Ilbo, south Korea's foreign debts stood at $20 billion by the end of last year.

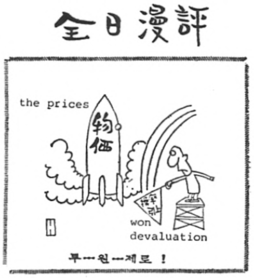
The measure caused the rampant price hikes. The south Korean authorities set the annual rate of price hike at 20 percent, higher than ever before, this year.

The number of jobless workers increased.

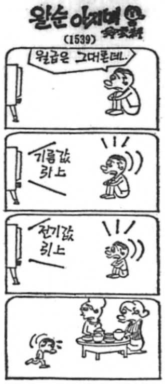
Under these circumstances, discontent of the south Korean people is increasing against the authorities' economic measure. Follows the cartoons from recent south Korean dailies on criticizing "economic policy" of the authorities.



Sin-A Ilbo, Jan. 12, '80



"Two…One…Zero!"
Chonnam Ilbo, January, '80

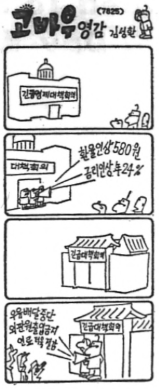


Chungang Ilbo, Jan. 14, '80

My salary isn't raised....

oil price hike

power rates hike



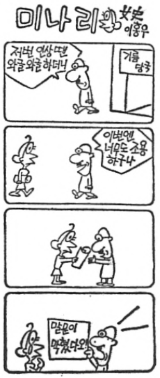
Tong-A Ilbo, Jan. 19, '80

"emergency economic conference"

Won devaluation is 580 won. A rise in the rate of interest is 24% per year.

"emergency conference"

Suspend milk delivery! No peddlers! More curtailment of fuel!

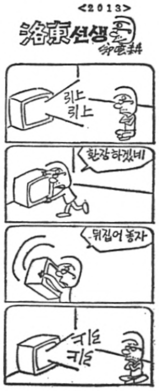


Chonnam Ilbo, Jan. 30, '80

oil authorities
The last increase invited a hell of outcries.

This time it is too calm.

I am at a loss for words.



Maeil Sinmun, Feb. 2, '80

price hike!
price hike!

It makes me mad.

Let's turn a television upside down.

price hike!
price hike!

Efforts for Defending DPRK Citizenship (2)

Movement to Rewrite Nationality from "ROK" to "Korea"

(Continued from the previous issue)

Any person has a legitimate right to decide on his nationality of his country, and this right derives from its sovereignty and no other country is permitted to interfere with it.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted at the 3rd UNGA in 1948 declares in its article 15 that "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality."

It is a natural right of Korean citizens in Japan to have Korean nationality as citizens of the DPRK, and no one is allowed to interfere with this right.

Following the policy of commitment to south Korea, the Japanese authorities have been active in their attempts to impose "ROK" nationality on Korean residents here.

With Japan's defeat in World War II, Korea was liberated and Korea became an independent and sovereign state.

Originally, all the Koreans in Japan had "Korean nationality."

When a "Foreigners' Registration Ordinance" was proclaimed on May 2, 1947, "Korea" was entered in the nationality column of the aliens' registration certificates of Korean residents in this country.

In 1950, a south Korean representative demanded the U.S. occupation authorities change the description in the nationality column in the aliens' registration certificates from "Korea" to "ROK". At this request, the U.S. occupation authorities issued notes on Jan. 11 and Feb. 20 in the year and sent a directive to the Japanese authorities, ordering them to rewrite the nationality of the Korean residents here and change it from "Korea" to "ROK".

On Feb. 23, the same year, the informal talk of the Japanese justice minister followed it.

In his talk, he revealed that "Korea" or "ROK" was a technical problem of terminology and had nothing to do with the question of nationality or of recognition of a state by Japan; there would be no difference in the legal treatment of Koreans whether they used Korean. south Korean or "ROK".

Directive (of civil affairs section) notification No. 554 issued on the same day pointed out: in case some Koreans applied to change the description of the nationality column in its aliens' registration certificates it should not be granted.

Then, to change the nationality from "Korea" to "ROK" was permitted but not from "ROK" to "Korean."

It was then that the discrimination policy of the Japanese authorities against the DPRK started.

In June, 1965, the "ROK"-Japan treaty, together with a status agreement, was concluded. In October, the same year, the Japanese government made public a unified view on the nationality column in the aliens' registration certificates. This insisted that "ROK" signified "nationality" but "Korea" was no more than a "mark."

Particularly since the conclusion of these agreements, the Japanese authorities have attempted to force Koreans in this country to acquire "ROK" nationality according to the status agreement, offering to grant them the status of permanent residence if they apply for "ROK" nationality.

Korean community here has concentrated its energy on rejecting such moves of the Japanese authorities in collusion with the U.S. and south Korea.

When the Aliens' Registration Ordinance was enacted by the Japanese authorities in 1947, the Koreans voiced objections. They urged that the registration be not based on international procedures; Koreans should be continuously accorded full treatment as foreign nationals and not receive such treatment as ostensive registration; the lives and property of Koreans in Japan should be properly safeguarded; the Japanese government should take steps to insure that their organs recognize and respect the status of Koreans.

The attempt of the Japanese authorities to cook up an "Immigration and Emigration Control Law" was frustrated 4 times whenever it was submitted to the Diet in 1969, 1971, 1972 and 1973 because of the all-out effort of the Korean nationals and the Japanese people.

Under the leadership of Chongryun Korean citizens in this country developed a vigorous movement to change "ROK" nationality and not to make applications for permanent residence in defiance of the attempt of the Japanese authorities.

On Oct. 25, 1965, Korean compatriots held a meeting to demand Korean nationality in Tokyo. After this gathering, the movement to restore Korean nationality spread throughout Japan.

At the end of 1966, about 26,000 Koreans filed applications for change their nationality from "ROK" to "Korean."

As a result of these active efforts many prefectural governors, including the Governor of Tokyo, mayors of many cities and more than 100 local assemblies, together with broad sections of the Japanese people, expressed positive support for this movement of Korean compatriots. The National Conference of Progressive Mayors attended by 46 mayors adopted on June 8, 1970 a resolution supporting the movement of Koreans and made a proposal to the Japanese government to admit the change of "ROK" to "Korean" in the nationality column of the Korean residents, respecting their will. Municipal authorities in many cities actually changed "ROK" to "Korean" at the request of Koreans.

In August, 1970, the municipal authorities of Tagawa City, Fukuoka Prefecure, for the first time, accepted the applications filed by 14 Koreans to rewrite their nationality and change it from "ROK" to "Korean" It quickly spread to other cities.

Thus, 4,778 Koreans in Japan, comprising 2,234 households, in 179 cities, 20 wards and 51 towns and villages in 44 prefectures have so far succeeded in restoring their "Korean" nationality.

The Japanese government instructed local self-government entities not to recognize "Korean nationality," but this pressure was sharply condemned by public opinion.

Under these circumstances, the Japanese justice ministry couldn't but make a concession.

On Feb. 27, 1971, the Japanese authorities recognized the rewriting of Koreans' nationality from "ROK" to "Korean" in some exceptional case. (Concluded)

Korean compatriots of Kurate-cho, Kurate-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture who restored the Korean nationality in October, 1970

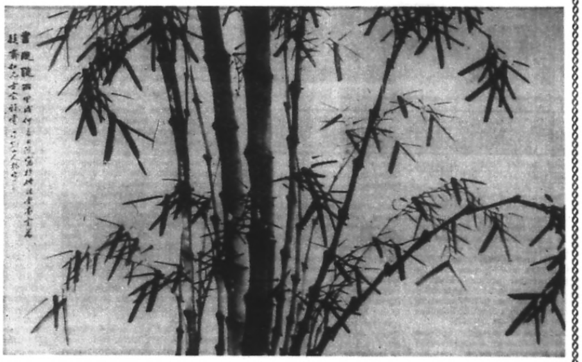
Korean

Paintings

"Bamboo"

By Kim Jin U

(20th century)



News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Jan. 22

* R.G. Mugabe, President of the Zimbabwe African National Union, met Kang Su Myong, DPRK ambassador to Mozambique.

The President expressed firm support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Jan. 23

* Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, met the public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Myong Bin on a visit to Bulgaria.

Noting that the policy set forth by President Kim Il Sung of reunifying the country in a peaceful way and the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification are just, President Todor Zhivkov expressed full support for them.

* An agreement on cooperation in the field of public health and medical science between the DPRK government and the government of the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Sofia.

The 1980-81 plan for cooperation between the Ministries of Public Health of the DPRK and Bulgaria was also signed on the same day.

Jan. 24

* Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, met Kang Su Myong, DPRK ambassador to Mozambique.

Expressing full support to the national reunification policy put forward by the DPRK President, the Mozambiqan President declared that the Liberation Front support the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

* A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Kinshasha.

Jan. 27

* DPRK ambassador to Guinea Son Ryong Sun paid a courtesy call on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on a visit to Guinea.

Expressing his firm support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, the Samdech said: Korea will surely be reunified, because the policies for national reunification pursued by the WPK and the DPRK government for the independent reunification of the country are always just.

Jan. 28

* A Polisario delegation headed by Bachir Mustapha Sayed, Deputy Secretary General of Polisario, Member of its Executive Committee and Member of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Jan. 29

* Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic of Zaire, met the party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council.

Jan. 30

* A government trade delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Youssef Salah Eldin Abadi, Vice-Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

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